

VOL. XLIX.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1849.

NO. 48.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, on the road between Middletown and Sarbaugh's Mill, containing

115 ACRES,

of which about 20 Acres are WOODLAND. The Improvements are

A two story HOUSE, partly new, a Double Log BARN, with Sheds all around it; also, an Orchard. There are about 15 or 16 Acres of Meadow. A stream of water runs through the premises. There have been about 600 bushels of Lime put upon the Farm.

The terms will be accommodating, and will be made known by the subscriber, residing on the premises.

SAMUEL WEIGLE.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale, the following property, viz:

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with a one story wing building, and Lot or Ground, with a well of water at the door, and STABLE and other improvements thereon—made as the property of Tobias Ritter's heirs.

ALSO—A TWO STORY DOUBLE HOUSE, containing nine rooms and a Kitchen, and Lot or Ground, with other improvements thereon—made as the property of Adam Pritts, of Ohio. Both these properties are situated in the most pleasant and business part of East Fayetteville. Franklin county, Pa.

HE WILL ALSO SELL HIS

FARM,

CONTAINING ABOUT

125 Acres of Patented Land,

about the one-half of which is cleared, and under good fence, the greater part in Clover and other grass; the other half being good Timber-Land—such as Oak, Pine, Chestnut, &c.; the improvements being a Log and Weather-boarded

TWO STORY HOUSE, a well of excellent water near it, a Log and Frame BARN, and Stabling, with a variety of Fruit Trees of various kinds. This Property is situate about one mile North-west of Renfrew's Mill, on the big road leading from the Pike, at J. Conrad's tavern, to Shippensburg, Carlisle, &c., and about two miles north of Fayetteville.

All of the above Property will be sold low. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing near Brown's tavern, East Fayetteville aforesaid.

J. HEYSINGER.

Fayetteville, June 11.

LUMBER YARD.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber—a large quantity of RIVER BOARDS—Yellow & White Pine Mountain Boards; Pine, Chestnut and Oak Shingles; Scenting & Shingling Laths; Posts, Rails, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as possible, for the "Cash only." Persons wanting Lumber, are respectfully invited to call and see.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, June 11.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS, CORDIALS AND BITTERS of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Worsdell's Vegetable Restorative Pills

HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this Country for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, but no puffing and humbug such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their Medicine the following advantages over all others—viz: They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficiency in Fevers, Ague, Headaches, Habitual Constipation, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, &c., has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of a TAPE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Travelling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. ANET. For sale, price 25 cents a box, containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County:

S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; LULL & RILEY, New Oxford; SHERIDAN & B. Littlestown; A. T. WRIGHT, Bendersville; Jacob S. HOLLINGER, Heidlersburg; W. R. STEWART, Petersburg.

A. WFEKS & CO.

Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

Poetry.

SWEET PRAYER.

Tune—"Home, sweet Home."

BY MISS ANN LUTTON, OF MOIRA, IRELAND.

When torn is the bosom by sorrow or care,
Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like prayer;
It eases, soothes, softens, subdues, yet sustains,
Gives vigor to hope, and pure passion in chains.

Prayer, prayer, O sweet prayer,
Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like prayer.

When far from the friends we hold dearest to part,
What fond recollections still cling to the heart.
Past scenes and past converse, past enjoyments are there.

O how heartily pleasing till hallowed by prayer,
Prayer, prayer, O sweet prayer,
Do it ever so simple, there's nothing like prayer.

When pleasure would woo us from piety's arms,
The siren sings sweetly, or silently charms.
We listen, love, loiter, are caught in the snare,
On looking to Jesus we conquer by prayer.

Prayer, prayer, O sweet prayer,
Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like prayer.

While strangers to prayer we are strangers to bliss,
Heaven pours its full streams through no medium but this;
And till we the seraphim's ecstasy share,
Our chance of joy must be guarded by prayer.

Prayer, prayer, O sweet prayer,
Be it ever so simple, there's nothing like prayer.

Miscellaneous.

THE HABIT OF READING.

The young should always cultivate a habit of reading, for it may be to them, not only the means of information, but a perennial source of many of the finest enjoyments of life. They who make good books their constant companions, will never want good and faithful friends in their prosperous days, or those who will sympathize in the seasons of reverse. There can be no blank in the lives of those persons, who, from active love, hold daily fellowship with the wisest and best of their race. We think we could hardly be tempted to exchange our habit of reading for any other friend it may be our fortune to find on earth. And we are sure that any who will make this habit a friend, will ever esteem it among the wisest steps of their lives; and so we counsel the young, from our own experience, among all their gettings in this world, to get the habit, the love of reading—and always to have at hand a good book with which to fill up every leisure hour. In this way they may come to know that the gems of life are found in its waste places.

Education.—A defective and faulty education, through the period of infancy and childhood, may, perhaps, be found to be the most prolific cause of insanity; by this, in many, a predisposition is produced; in others, it is excited, and renders uncontrollable the animal propensities of our nature. Appetites indulged and perverted, passions unrestrained, and propensities rendered vigorous by indulgence, and subject to no salutary restraint, bring us into a condition in which both moral and physical causes easily operate to produce insanity, if they do not produce it themselves.

Self-Command.—We all need more self-command—it is called "presence of mind" when exhibited on occasions of danger and great risk of life. This making children afraid of the dark, weakens the nervous system at its first development, and the least sign of danger throws them into a paroxysm of fear, and deprives them of reason. This is one reason, and, we believe, the greatest, why coolness and self-possession in times of emergency are so rare. Perhaps we over estimate the cause, but we appeal to the consciences of our readers for the witness of the truth of our observation.

Beautifully Affecting.—The last Tribune says that a child of Dr. Shaw, two years of age, died on Saturday last, after a sickness of six hours, from eating cobalt, which was prepared for flies. One incident connected with her death, says the Tribune, was affectingly beautiful.—When her eyes began to grow dim with death, she evidently fancied it was night, and she was going to sleep; and she died with her customary "good night, mamma, good night, mamma," many times repeated, trembling on her lips.

A moral character attaches itself to the scenes of autumn; those leaves, which fall, as do our years—those flowers, which wither like our hours—those clouds, which fleet away as do our allusions—that light, which becomes more feeble, as does our intelligence—that sun, which becomes colder as does our affections—those streams, which are bound in icy fetters, as our life is—have a secret affinity with our destinies.

Chateaubriand.

CHEERFUL MUSIC.

The poet Cariani once asked his friend Haydn, "How it happened that his church music was always of an animating, cheerful, and even gay description." To this, Haydn's answer was, "I cannot make it otherwise. I write according to the thoughts which I feel; when I think upon my God, my heart is so full of joy, that the notes dance and leap, as it were, from my pen; and since God has given me a cheerful heart, it will easily be forgiven me that I serve him with a cheerful spirit."

THEY SAY.

"They say," tells that which is not true, at least three quarters of the time. He is about the worst authority you can produce to support the credibility of your statement. Scarcely was there ever a suspicious report put in circulation, but this Mr. They Say was the author of it; and he always escapes responsibility and detection, because, living just nowhere, he can never be found. Who said that Mr. E., the merchant, was supposed to be in a failing condition? Why, "they say" so. On what authority do they affirm that neighbor F. has been in bad company? Why, "they say" so. Is it a fact that Miss G. is not so chaste and circumspect as she should be?—Why, "they say" so. Plague on this Mr. They Say; he is a half-brother to that Mr. Nobody, who always does all the mischief, and who lives nowhere, but in the invention of those who, underserving respect themselves, are desirous to pull down others to their own level. We always suspect the truth of a report which comes from the authority of "They Say."

ENDURING GRIEF OF WIDOWS.

A young Tipperary widow, Nelly M'Phee, was courted, and actually had an offer from Tooley O'Shane, on her way to her husband's funeral.

"She accepted, of course," said Grossman.

"No, she didn't," said Smith. "Tooley, dear," said she "y're too late; four weeks ago it was, I shuk hands w' Pat Sweeney upon it, that I would have him a decent time arter poor M'Phee was underboard."

"Well," said Grossman, "widows of all nations are much alike. There was a Dutch woman, whose husband, Diedrick Von Pronk, died, and left her inconsolable. He was buried on Copp's hill. Folks said that grief would kill that widow. She had a figure of wood carved that looked very like her late husband, and constantly kept it in her bed for several months. In about half a year she became interested in a young shoemaker, who took the length of her foot, and finally married her. He had visited the widow not more than a fortnight, when the servants told her they were out of kindling stuff, and asked what should be done. After a pause, the widow replied, in a very quiet way, 'Maybe it ish well enough now to split up old Von Pronk, up stairs.'"

A REGULAR "STICK."

C. was a cute "Down Easter"—a real live Yankee—always ready for a joke, and hard to be beat. He was one day in a country bar room, "down South," where several persons were assembled, when one of them said:

"Mr. C., if you go out and stick your pen-knife into any thing, when you come back I'll tell you what it's sticking in."

"Yer can't do no such thing," responded C.

"I'll bet ten dollars of it," said the other.

"Wall, I ralyther guess I'll take that 'ere bet: here, capting, (turning to the landlord,) hold stakes, and I'll e'en jest make half a saw-horse in less than no time."

The parties deposited an X a piece, and C. went on his mission, but in a short time returned, saying—

"Wall, nabar, what is it stickin' in?"

"In the handle," replied the Southerner, as he reached out his hand for the stakes.

"Guess not; jest wait awhile," said the Yankee, as he held up the handle of his knife, minus the blade. "I kalkilate the blade can't be in the handle, when it's d'r clean up in an old stump aside of yer road out there."

Jonathan of course won the wager, and the Southerner sloped to parts unknown, amid roars of laughter.—Yankee Blade.

The Right Spring.—A lady brought a child to a physician in Utica, to consult about its precarious health. Among other things, she inquired if he did not think the Springs would be useful?

"Certainly, madam," replied the doctor, as he eyed the child, and then took a pinch of snuff. "I haven't the least hesitation in recommending the Springs, and the sooner you apply the remedy the better."

"You really think it would be good for the dear little thing, don't you?"

"Upon my word, it is the best remedy I know of."

"What Springs would you recommend, doctor?"

"Any will do, madam, where you can get plenty of soap and water."

The first sign of a man growing old is when he is asked "to stand godfather." The first sign of a woman growing old is when she gives up the habit of writing long letters. The first sign of a boy becoming a man is when he buys a razor. The first sign of a girl becoming a woman is the fact that she begins to talk about the appearance of young men.

Douglas Jerrold says: "The women are all alike. When they're maids, they are mild as milk; once make their wives, and they lean their backs against their marriage certificates and defy you."

COLLEGE COLLOQUY.

A class which graduated not a thousand years ago, embraced among its members one Tom Elliott, an incorrigible wag; but was not noted for any particular and pointed attention to his studies. Mathematics was a particular object of Tom's disregard; and this caused him an occasional *jeu d'esprit* with the dry professor of Conics. On one occasion, the professor, during the recitation, asked Tom to explain the method of ascertaining the horizontal parallax of the sun. "I don't know how."

"But," said the Professor, "suppose you were appointed by the government to ascertain it, what would you do?"

"I'd resign," gravely responded Tom, amid the convulsive laughter of the class, and even the professor actually perpetrated a grin.

Not Particular!—An Irishman was requested by a lady, notorious for her parsimonious and niggard habits, to do for her some handy-work. The job was done to her complete satisfaction.

"Pat," said the old miser, "I must treat you."

"God bless your honor, ma'am," said Pat.

"Which would you prefer, a glass of porter or a tumbler of punch?"

"I don't wish to be troublesome, madame," said the Hibernian, turning round and winking at the thin-ribbed butler, "but I'll take the one, while you're making the other."

Self-Command Illustrated.—PLATO.—Plato being told that some enemies had spoken ill of him, said, "It matters not; I will endeavor so to live that no one shall believe them."

ANTIGONUS.—Antigonus, king of Syria, hearing two of his soldiers reviling him behind his tent, "Gentlemen," said he, opening the curtain, "remove to a greater distance, for your king hears you."

CÆSAR.—Cæsar having found a collection of letters written by his enemies to Pompey, burnt them without reading: "For," said he, "though I am upon my guard against anger, yet it is safer to remove its cause."

"Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with the design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment—have in that action bound themselves to be good humoured, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient and joyful, with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections, to the end of their lives."

A Noble and Daring Act.—One of the steamboats recently burnt at St. Louis had on board thirty kegs of powder when the fire broke out. Mr. Lewis Brown, one of the pilots, was aware of this fact, and at great personal hazard went down into the hold of the vessel, and threw twenty-nine of the thirty kegs into the river. He had barely time to escape when the fire communicated to the hold, and in a few moments the remaining keg exploded, stunning several firemen in the neighborhood. But for this daring act of Mr. Brown many lives would very probably have been lost.—Such acts deserve some tangible reward.

The growth of American cities is unparalleled in the history of the world.—Already 500,000 are embraced within the limits and suburbs of New York, and half that number within those of Philadelphia. New Orleans contains about 150,000, Boston 135,000, Baltimore 150,000 inhabitants. The second child born in Cincinnati, it is said, is still living, and has not reached the middle age of life, while the city has a population of 100,000. The population of St. Louis was 1,600 in 1810; 16,000 in 1840; 40,000 in 1845; and is probably now not less than 60,000. Buffalo contained 2,412 in 1825; in 1846, 29,773; and now contains about 45,000. In 1828, the population of Lowell was 3,532; it is now more than 30,000. Chicago, a place scarcely known on the latest maps, has already reached a population of 18,000; and Milwaukee, of still more recent origin, is rivaling it in its growth and population.

Hungary.—Hungary is divided into 5 circles or provinces, containing 57 counties. Its principal rivers are the Danube, the Drave, the Maresch, the March, the White Doreesch, the Iarnos, the Theys, the Waag, and the Ternes. It contains 56 large towns, 751 market towns, 11,707 villages, 1,307,172 houses, 2,855,500 families, 5,917,202 males, 6,179,000 females. Total population, 12,096,202. Of these, 5,500,000 are Roman Catholics, and about 2,000,000 of the Greek Church, about 1,000,000 Lutherans, 2,000,000 Calvinists, 250,000 Jews; and its regular army before the war 56,000 men. Population some 14,000,000, or nearly as many as the rest of Austria.

I really cannot sing, believe me, sir, was the reply of a young lady to an empty fop. "I am rather inclined to believe, madam," replied he with a smirk, "that you are fishing for compliments." "No, sir," exclaimed the lady, "I never fish in such a shallow stream."

An Irish Judge said, when addressing a prisoner convicted of murder, "You are to be hanged, and I hope it will be a warning to you!"

"Oh! while ye feel 'tis hard to toil And sweat the long day through, Remember it is harder still To have no work to do!"

The Prospects of Hungary.—The Washington Republic has private letters from Warsaw to the middle of the past month, which give a more distinct idea of the character of the war now waged by the Austrian and Russian Emperors on Hungary, than any account which has yet reached us. The Republic says:

"Vast supplies were daily being sent from Warsaw to the army, and it was evident no steps would be neglected to reduce the Hungarians to submission.—All admit the horror of the war, the atrocious manner in which it is conducted, and the great doubt of its success. The Russians see with dismay that they have to anticipate nothing but the possession of a wilderness—the Hungarians destroying every district as they leave it, and poisoning every fountain. The sympathies of all the neighboring nations are with the heroic soldiers of Kossuth; and the Emperor of Russia did not anticipate such a war as he meets with. There are sixty thousand Hungarians in Comorn—a strong bomb-proof fortress, on which, though it is closely invested, the allies have been able to make no impression. The garrison is six times larger than is necessary; and if Bem and Dembinski are able to raise the siege, the allies will receive a blow from which they cannot recover; and the Hungarian army in the field, thus strengthened, could not but triumph.

"All accounts say that the only salvation of the invaders consists in forcing the Hungarians to an action, which they skillfully avoid, aware that no large army can subsist in such a country as Hungary, where water is scarce at all times, and conscious of their power to annihilate smaller bodies. There is, besides, no comparison between the intelligent, free Hungarian, and the Russian soldier, who is subsisted on bread alone. A terrible scourge is also said to have seized on the Russian soldiers, known as the 'lice pest.' The individual is attacked by vermin under the skin, which increase until the whole body becomes one mass of corruption. Hitherto no remedy has been discovered, and the person attacked is considered as doomed; and the letters say 'hundreds have, at their own solicitations, been thrown into the river to terminate their sufferings. The cholera also makes terrible havoc in the ill-fed allied army.'"

"If Hungary succeeds in this contest, all Poland will be in arms, and the Czar will be occupied, certainly for years to come, with his own affairs."

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.

The last arrival from California brings a number of statistics concerning the population, which seem to have been carefully prepared, and it is said, also, that the arrivals by sea, from 12th April to 30th June, were taken from the memoranda on the Harbor Master's book.

Since the 1st of January last (up to the 30th June) the influx of population amounted to 15,000 souls, of which about 5,000 are Americans, 6,000 Mexicans, 2,000 Chilians, and the remaining 2,000 from nearly every country. The number of inhabitants in the territory on the 1st of January last, is estimated at about 15,000; of which 9,000 were Californians, 5,000 Americans, and 1,000 foreigners of many nations. This would make the character of the population, on the 30th of June last, as follows:

Americans,	10,000	Chilians,	2,500
Californians,	9,000	All other nations,	2,000
Mexicans,	6,500	Total,	30,000

Since that period some 3000 have reached there from the Atlantic States, and about 14,000 more, it is estimated, are on their way. The estimate of the population for October next is set down at 60,000.

During the period from April 12th to June 30th, one hundred and ten vessels arrived from all parts of the world, bringing 5,677 male, and only 509 female immigrants. The excessive disproportion of the sexes may give rise to fears for the moral well being of the settlement; for a good state of society cannot by any possibility exist where the gentle and restraining influences of women are wanting. The passion for gold may subdue for awhile all others; but there will inevitably come, and that very soon, a period when it will be felt that the natural claims of association and the desire of happiness will demand an intermingling of the softer sex with the large mass of the rougher portion of humanity.

A Fact to be Remembered.—The recent sudden increase of cholera in Paris, says a French paper, "took place on a Sunday, on a day of general amusement," when there was an enormous consumption of the various preparations of ice, and when other excesses were indulged in. A striking and solemn testimony is thus borne, in a quarter where least expected, as to the evil of turning the holy Sabbath into a season of amusement.

An Irish Judge said, when addressing a prisoner convicted of murder, "You are to be hanged, and I hope it will be a warning to you!"

"Oh! while ye feel 'tis hard to toil And sweat the long day through, Remember it is harder still To have no work to do!"

Several of the leading statesmen of Great Britain urge emigration as the only remedy for the evils attending the rapid increase of population in some parts of Europe. The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer furnishes some statistics that have an important bearing upon the subject. In 1807, the total population of Europe was 182,599,000 inhabitants; while in the beginning of 1848, it had increased to 262,229,000. In 1807, the total population of Germany was 26,266,000; while in 1848, it had reached 42,000,000. These are startling facts, and well calculated to give strength to the policy of emigration. The writer already quoted, says:

"Were the United States as thickly settled as Germany, for instance, viz: at the rate of 17 1/2 inhabitants to the square mile, they would (as the area, excluding California, is computed at 2,620,000 square miles) have the immense population of 448,020,000 inhabitants. No doubt, in this case, the general condition of society would be still far better here than in Germany; yet it is very doubtful whether the present flourishing state would continue to be the same, or whether there would not be thousands of families in low circumstances. And in what way, or by whom should they be relieved? By the Government? But it is very improbable that several hundred millions of dollars out of the public treasury, would be voted for the annual relief of the poor. France had, according to the census of 1846, a population of 36,400,486 inhabitants, of whom there were, according to an official report of the 15th of July, 1844, not less than 8,000,000 notoriously poor. Thus supposing the mentioned population of more than 448,000,000 inhabitants, the computation of 5,000,000 of poor individuals would be a very moderate estimate; and an annual grant of \$200,000,000 would yield no more than forty dollars to each for his subsistence during the whole year. Or should they be relieved by the rich? But it is likewise very improbable that they should be willing to pay every year \$200,000,000 out of their pockets for the relief of the poor. Well, now, the case supposed here being the actual case with Germany, and other over populated countries of Europe, would it not be contrary to reason and equity to claim from the governments and the rich there, what would be refused on this side of the Atlantic?"

The Peace Congress at Paris.—The late foreign papers state that the French Government has given full authority for the holding of the Peace Congress in the French capital, and have expressed their warm approval of the object of the meeting, and the motives of the projectors.—The English delegation will comprise some hundreds of gentlemen from different parts of the United Kingdom. Many also will attend as visitors, without being personally identified as members of the Congress. The American people, it seems, are to be represented in this Congress by nearly a hundred members.—So says the English authority, and that the English and American delegates will proceed in one party from London by special train on the 21st of August.

Cholera on Shipboard.—Dreadful Mortality.—The ship Sheridan, Capt. Cornish, which arrived at the New York quarantine ground on Wednesday last, from Liverpool, lost thirty-one of her steerage passengers and seamen by cholera. Capt. Cornish had a very serious and trying time. The cholera broke out among the crew, on the 7th Aug. For the first eight days from 8 to 10 new cases and from 3 to 5 deaths occurred daily. Out of 23 seamen only four could be mustered in a watch. Eighty cases and thirty-one deaths have occurred since the ship sailed. All that could be done, was done by Capt. Cornish and his officers for the sick. Several were sick when she reached the quarantine. They were taken to the Hospital. The ship has been detained at that place.

Horrible Scene at an Execution.—The Mobile Herald and Tribune gives an account of the execution of a negro in that city for an attempted rape, in which it says:—By some misfortune the knot of the rope placed around the culprit's neck, slipped from under his ear to his chin, and after struggling for some time in this way, he exclaimed, "O kill me quicker! kill me quicker!" The officers then raised him up, and the knot being adjusted, he soon expired.

Baptismal.—A poor woman in one of the middle States, who hoped, carried her daughter to church for baptism. Being asked its name by the bishop, she replied, "Luthy-sir." "What?" says the doctor. "Luthy-sir," says she. "Lucifer, Lucifer; that won't do," says the bishop, and baptized the child George Washington. The poor mother, confounded, could not speak until near the church door, when she told the parson the infant was a girl.

"The little darling—he didn't strike Miss Smith's baby a purpuss, did he?" It was a mere accident wasn't it, dear?" "Yes, mar, to be sure it was, and if he don't behave himself I'll crack him again."



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Monday, August 27, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY M. FULLER,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,

DANIEL M. SMYSER,

COMMISSIONER,

JOHN MUSSELMAN, JR.

AUDITOR,

JOHN ELDER,

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

JESSE D. NICHOLS,

TREASURER,

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

The attention of persons desirous of obtaining good Farms, is called to the great variety of valuable property advertised to-day.

MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Frederick Smith for the murder of Frederick Forster, at Arundeville, in this county, in November last, took place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this county last week.

Jr. C. Reed, Esq., Hon. James Cooper, and D. McConaghy, Esq., for the prosecution; D. M. Smyser, Esq., and W. B. McClann, Esq., for the defense. The following named gentlemen composed the jury:

John Musselman, Jr., Peter R. Noel, Frederick Bittiger, Joseph Pepper, James Patterson, James Thompson, John O. Ellis, George Culp, Daniel Trimmer, Peter Selig, John Smith, Robert Gibson.

The trial commenced on Tuesday afternoon, and continued until Friday forenoon, when the case was submitted to the jury, who, after an absence of about two hours, brought in a verdict of GUILTY OF MURDER IN HIS FIRST DEGREE.

A motion was made for a new trial, which was denied on Saturday. Judge Drake holds the matter under advisement until the 10th of Court next month, when he will give his decision.

STATE CONVENTION.

Hon. JAMES WILSON was the Representative Delegate to the Convention from this county, and Maj. W. W. HAWKINS the Senatorial Delegate. Mr. Wilson was one of the Vice Presidents of the Convention.

The nominees for Canal Commissioners, Mr. FORTNA, is said to be a young man of talents, and fine business qualifications. He represented Luzerne county in the Legislature, having been elected from that strong locofoco county by several hundred majority.

The two sections of the Democratic party in New York have not united, as we mentioned last week. The Convention adjourned without being able to effect a compromise. They split upon the slavery question.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

The annual commencement of this institution took place at Cananago, on the 1st inst.

The graduating class numbered 54, among whom we observed the names of J. W. ROBINSON, of this county, and J. SCOTT WITHEROW, of Emerysburg.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Hon. THOMAS STEVENS, of Lancaster, and Hon. THOMAS BLADFORD, of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., who has for some time past officiated as paying Teller of the Lancaster Bank, in which capacity he gave universal satisfaction, has taken charge of the newly established Banking House of Messrs. Longenecker, Grab & Co. at Lewistown.

Col. T. J. McKee, of Cumberland, Md., is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Frederick, Washington and Allegheny district. Wm. T. HARRISON, of Washington county, is the Democratic candidate.

The President had a most enthusiastic reception at Pittsburgh. He left there on Tuesday, and was to reach Erie on Saturday evening, and remain there yesterday. Gov. Johnston was still accompanying him.

The cholera is still at New York—about 50 to 70 cases per day. It has ceased in Philadelphia.

The plow-of-war Dale arrived at N. York on Wednesday night from San Francisco, bringing \$250,000 worth of California Gold dust.

The Whigs of Cumberland county have elected David B. Smith, and George Ripley for the Legislature, and Joseph McDaniel for Sheriff. The Democrats have elected Henry Church and Thomas C. Stouffer.

Counterfeit \$5 notes on the Farmers' Bank of Mount Holly, N. J., are in circulation. They are not well executed. In the imprint, beneath the President's signature, the letter N in New York is reversed thus N. A glance at this will at once reveal the cheat.

It is now ascertained that the State Legislature of Tennessee will be a tie on joint ballot. The Whigs have a majority of three in the House.

CHOLERA AT INDEPENDENCE.

It is stated that the cholera has again broken out at Independence, Mo., and from the 21st ult. to the 6th inst., 40 deaths had occurred.

A fatal accident occurred at Covington, opposite Cincinnati, on Wednesday, through the carelessness of an engineer.

The boiler of the steam engine used in the Planing Mill of Messrs. Ambrose & Rose, at Covington, collapsed a few in the afternoon, and exploded with a tremendous crash. A man named Kalentine, standing near where the accident occurred, was thrown to the distance of six feet, dashing his body to pieces. Another had his skull badly fractured, and is not expected to survive his injuries.

The boiler was carried into the air, and after travelling a distance of four hundred feet, passing through several shops, causing much destruction to property, landed in the second story of a frame house.

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EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF OF 1846.

We learn from the Trenton papers that the Iron Works at that place are still idle, on account of the depressed state of the trade, and that the consequences are severely felt, especially in South Trenton. The rolling mill, when in operation, distributes some three or four thousand dollars weekly among the operatives of that borough, of which they are, of course, deprived while the mill is idle. Besides the stoppage of this rolling mill, that of the Delaware Manufacturing Company, and of Bela Badger, Esq., are also idle in consequence of the depression of the manufacturing interests of the country by the Tariff of 1846. Had the 10,000 tons of railroad iron for which the New York and Erie Railroad Company recently contracted in England, been made at these Rolling Mills at Trenton, it would have distributed at least \$200,000 in that community, among the laboring men and mechanics. But under the influence of the present Tariff, and the depression abroad, the company could purchase their iron cheaper in England, and the consequence is that the laborers of our own country are deprived of the employment which it would have given them. Such is the practical operation of the present Free Trade Tariff. Let the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania arouse to their true interests, and once more record their verdict against its further continuance.—News.

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"I have been suffering under severe illness, have been breathing a cholera atmosphere; living on a cholera diet, and subject to the excitement naturally attending the epidemic. I am on my way to seek a purer air, and desire to avoid all public display. But I am told that I must show myself to my friends in Pittsburgh, and here I am!—the same old comrade! If you are disappointed with the exhibition, you know it costs you nothing—and so good-bye!"

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ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAJ. JACK DOWNING.

Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River, August 11, 1849.

My dear Mr. Ritchie:—You don't know how glad I am to see how you have spunked up since my last letter to you. You are raly giving it to the "corrupt and imbecile Administration" pell-mell. I should think every "dolt," and every "butcher," and every "Nero" among 'em must have a bung d'eye by this time.—You do give it to 'em right and left about right. Uncle Joshua says you are the Tom Hyer of our party, and you can whip anybody the Feds can bring into the ring. But now I begin to feel uneasy for fear you'll overdo yourself and break down, and then we shant have nobody to take care of us. Don't you remember the story of the tame elephant that was used to help launch vessels?—One time they put him to launch a vessel that was too heavy for him. After he tried once or twice and couldn't start it, the keeper called out, "take away this lazy beast, and bring another." At that the poor elephant roused up and put his head to the vessel again, and pushed and strained himself so hard that he fell down and died. Now I don't want you to do so. When I write that letter to you two or three weeks ago, to rouse you up a little, I didn't mean to make you so furious that you should run your head against the Administration so hard as to break your neck, or strain yourself so much as to fall down dead. Nor I didn't mean that you should kill off all the Administration, smack, smooth, as dead as herings, in two months. I meant to give you two or three years to do it in. Any time before the election would do. If you should kill 'em all right off before we have time to choose any body to take their places, you would have all the Government on your own shoulders, and I'm afraid it would be too much for you. So I think you had better try to cool down a little: it ain't prudence to keep so hot all the time. That is, I mean on your own account, for fear you should overdo yourself and break down. And then, again, there is such a thing as drawing too long a bow to hit the thing you shoot at. Major Longbow used to be quite unlucky in that way. You can make folks believe a middlin sized fish story, if you tell it well; but if you try to back it up with a tangle great cock-and-bull story, they'll go right back again and swear they don't believe the fish story. It's dangerous loading guns too heavy, for then there's no knowing which will get the worst of it, him that stands before the muzzle, or him that stands behind the trigger. So I hope you'll try to cool down a little, for I'm satisfied, since my last letter, you are firing away your ammunition too fast. And besides, I don't think it's right for you, at your time of life, to be fighting so hard. Nor I don't think it's necessary nuther—for things is brightening up all over the country. Our party is all coming together again, and going to carry it all off 'em. It's true the flocks and herds of our party has been dreadfully broke up and scattered about.—The oxens didn't know their owners, and the sheeps hadn't no shepherds, and the Taylor selves has been prowlin about the country and carried off a great many of 'em. But, from what I hear all over the country now, I am satisfied they are all coming together again, and on a new platform; and that platform is Mason & Dixon's side of Salt River. Mr. John Van Buren is show shootin all over the Northern States, and driven of 'em up, and headin of 'em all up towards Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River. Mr. Calhoun, in the Southern States, is whistlin round his springy rattan, making the hair and skin fly, headin 'em all up towards Mason's and Dixon's side of Salt River. And Col. Benton is cracking his long whip all over the great Western country, and headin 'em all across the prairies towards Mason's and Dixon's side of Salt River.—And General Cass stands you know where he always has stood, on Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River, with a hand full of salt in one hand and a nub of corn in 'other, and looking all around and calling of 'em to come to him and he'll feed 'em. So you see we have every thing to encourage us.—Things look bright ahead. It won't be long before all the scattered flocks and herds of our party will be got together on this platform on Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River; and then we'll have things all our own way, and General Taylor and the Withorn proviso may go to grass.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Horrible Case! A Woman Murdering her Husband and two Sons for a few Shillings from a Burial Club.—In the London Times of the 2d, we find a voluminous report of a trial of a woman named Mary Ann Geering for depriving her husband and two sons of existence, and attempting the same crime on the person of a third son,—and all that the miserable wretch might obtain from a Death Club the few paltry shillings that remain over and above when the charges of the burial had been disbursed. A darker picture of human depravity it would be difficult to parallel. Poison was the means employed to consummate the deed, and that the only object the murderer had in view was the money accruing from the Burial Club, is abundantly proven by the evidence elicited on the trial. The jury were out only ten minutes, when they returned with a verdict of GUILTY, after which the judge put on the black cap and passed sentence of death upon the prisoner, who was removed from the bar apparently very little affected at her awful position.

Extravagancies in California.—A correspondent of the Baptist Recorder, in a communication to that paper, lamenting over the "dreadful state of society" at San Francisco, gives the following instance of the means which every man possesses, "to gratify the worst passions of his nature, and speed his way to death." He says:—"On the day of our arrival a man paid \$100 for ten bottles of champagne, (the usual price,) and \$50 for a large arm-chair, in which he seated himself in front of a house, drank and swore, and sung and drank, till five bottles were emptied, and then broke the remaining five upon the ground, his chair against the house, and walked off in all the glory of his liberty."

Cholera on Shipboard.—Forty-five cases and twenty-five deaths occurred on board the ship Oxford on her passage from Liverpool to New York.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening, bringing late dates from Europe.

Breadstuffs are still further depressed in England on account of the late harvest.

Queen Victoria has visited Ireland, and was received enthusiastically by the people at every point.

The cholera is raging fearfully in London.

The Pope's Commissioners have arrived in Rome, and dissolved the whole army, even those soldiers who had been faithful to the Pope. He still remained at Gaeta.

The treaty of peace between Sardinia & Austria has been finally concluded.

The Hungarians are still successful. It is reported that Bem, with a force of 40,000 men, had completely routed a Russian and Austrian army of 60,000; and took Hermannstadt and Cronstadt.

The loss of the Russians and Austrians was 10,000 killed and wounded; 8,000 prisoners, and nearly the whole of their artillery.

Still they Come.—Ship St. Petersburg arrived from Cork on Sunday last with 300 Irish steerage passengers. Eight died on the passage, and fifty-two were landed on Duvall Island. Ship Soldan, from Glasgow, arrived last night with 30 Scotch passengers, farmers and mechanics.

The Ship Maine arrived from Liverpool this morning, with 280 steerage passengers; also the ship Hannah Eddy, from Liverpool, with 180 more. So great is the demand at European ports for passages for "Ameriky," that there are not ships enough to bring them.—Boston Traveller of Tuesday.

For Liverpool.—The British steamer America sailed from New York on Wednesday, at noon. She takes out 90 passengers for Liverpool, among them, Hon. Mr. Barringer, Minister to the Court of Spain, and the Hon. W. O. Rives, Minister to the French Republic, with their ladies, besides a number of bearers of despatches, Secretaries of Legation, &c. Mr. Wm. C. Rives, Jr., and lady, also went out, and two Misses Rives. Also, Julian de Paz, bearer of despatches from Spanish Legation; John E. Warren, attache to do.; and A. Girard France, bearer of despatches. The America had \$44,000 in specie.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour, 5 12 to 5 25

Wheat, 1 06 to 1 10

Rye, 56 to 60

Corn, 37 1/2 to 60

Oats, 27 to 30

Beef Cattle, 4 30 to 6 75

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. PETER MATTHEWS WEAVER, to Miss MARY ANN BUSBY, both of Freedom township.

On the 21st inst., by the same, Mr. DANIEL WAGNER, to Miss JULIANA ANKER—both of Menallen township.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. JONAS STARR, to Miss REBECCA BENDER—both of this county.

DIED.

In this borough, on Friday last, Mrs. REBECCA TATE, aged 64 years 4 months and 4 days.

On Monday last, Mr. GEORGE DEARDORF, of Menallen township, aged 40 years 2 months and 16 days.

On the 17th inst. Miss ELIZABETH BIXLER, daughter of Mr. John Bixler, of Mountpleasant township, 76 the 21st year of her age.

On the same day, HENRY JOSEPH, son of Mr. Henry Miller, of Mountpleasant township, in the 5th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. HENRY YINGLING, Jr., of Mountpleasant, in the 13th year of his age.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. MARY COXWORTH, wife of Mr. Henry Colbourn, of New Oxford township, in the 41st year of her age.

On the 17th inst. AGNES ELIZA, daughter of Mr. John Lawrence, of Conowago township, in the 3d year of her age.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE subscriber has just received, at his old stand, a new STOCK OF GOODS, which, having been purchased towards the close of the market season, (Goods having fallen considerably,) he is enabled to offer at much reduced prices. It embraces a full and well-selected assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c., which he asks those wishing to purchase, to call and examine, confident of pleasing.

J. M. STEVENSON.

April 30.

NEW GOODS.

At prices that cannot be beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD, AT the old and well known Stand, has just received, and is now opening, as usual, a large and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, as has been offered to the public at any time; consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, &c., Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets, &c.

All of which have been purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. We will not misrepresent nor deceive you by saying that we can sell Goods "Thirty per cent." cheaper than any other establishment—but we will confine ourselves to the plain facts, and that is, that we will sell any and every article as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than they can be sold elsewhere. Our prices are uniform, and we warrant all Goods sold to be as represented.

The Ladies' attention particularly is invited to a large and very handsome selection of **Silks and Fancy Goods** generally. Please give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 9.

FRESH GOODS!

ABRAHAM ARNOLD HAS just received from the Cities a fresh supply of

GOODS, of every variety, which he will dispose of CHEAPER than has ever been done in Gettysburg! He advises the people to call and take a peep at them.

Gettysburg, July 16.

\$1 75 for a Whole Summer Suit!!!

(COAT, VEST & PANTS.)

MARCUS SAMSON

RETURNS his thanks to his old customers, and informs them and the public generally that he has within a few days returned from the cities with a new supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

of all kinds. His prices are astonishingly low, and so low that persons at a distance even would save money and be well paid for their time and trouble in coming to his store in Gettysburg, to purchase their summer clothing. As he sells for Cash, and has but one price, he has no hesitation in publishing a list of his prices. He purchases for cash, and as his expenses are comparatively small, and as he attends to his business himself, he is satisfied with small profits, and is therefore enabled to sell cheaper than any other establishment. The careful attention of the public is invited to the following prices:

COATS—Fine Cloth and Dress, from \$6 to \$16; Business, from \$2 50 to \$6; Cloth Sack, \$4 50 to \$8; Linen Summer \$1 to \$1 50; Fine Cashmere, \$2 to \$5 50; Tweed \$1 25 to \$4 50; Cassimer, \$3 50 to \$4 50.

PANTS—Double Mill'd Cassimere, from \$2 50 to \$4 50; Single Mill'd Cassimere, \$2 to \$3; Summer Cloth \$1 25 to \$2; Linen Drilling, \$1 to \$1 50; Cassinet \$1 to \$2 50; Cotton, 62 1/2 cts. to \$1 25.

VESTS—Silk, from \$1 50 to \$3; Satin, \$1 50 to \$3 50; Merino and Cashmere, \$1 to \$2; Bombazine, \$1 to \$1 50; Marcellus, 50 cts. to \$1 75; Cassimere and Cloth \$2 to \$2 50.

In addition he has for sale Groceries, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirts, (a large supply, from 50 cts. to \$2 each.) Drawers, a great variety of Under Shirts, &c., &c. Also a large stock of Fancy Goods, Steel Beads, Jewelry, Caps, Slouch Hats, Gaiter Shoes, Dish Covers, Horse Nets, Pistols, with a few Gothic Thirty-hour and Eight day CLOCKS. He cannot enumerate more in the limits of an advertisement, but requests ALL to call at his Store and examine his stock, which he is satisfied is the cheapest ever brought to Gettysburg. Remember the Variety and One Price Store of MARCUS SAMSON, in York street, opposite the Bank.

He has also on hand Two Second-hand BUGGIES, one CARRIAGE, and a HORSE, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

He has also a fine crop of GRASS which he will dispose of.

May 21.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, Rums, Whiskies, CORDIALS AND BITTERS of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

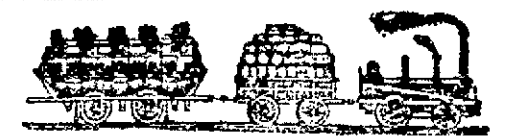
York, Feb. 22.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Mountjoy township, Adams county, on the 25th of July, a BROWN COW, with black & white head. She only gives milk out of three teats, the one being much shorter than the others—supposed to be about 3 years old. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

DANIEL LYNARD.

Aug. 6.



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 29.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters, the renowned Saylor Ploughs; also Woodcock's & Withrow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and quantities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buchler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31.

Mallister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

MALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested, during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into public favor; it may be said, truly, this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND," it may be used with perfect safety. IF MOTHERS AND NURSES knew its value, in cases of Scalds or Sore Breasts, they would always apply it. In such cases, if used freely, and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS.—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using MALLISTER'S Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetters, Chills, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c.

Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James MALLISTER is written with open upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES MALLISTER.

Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 28 North Third street, Philadelphia.

PRICE 30 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS.—S. S. FOSBERY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abolitionist; Mott & Rowe, Pottsville; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; J. Deng, Chambersburg.

June 18.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

Gettysburg, designs making

and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JONAS REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.



RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges—And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for subsequent to the first election); The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor; but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years; the term of each to be decided by the said judges as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death or resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE,

Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21.

Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58.

Nays 20.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL,

Dep. Sec. of the Com.

Secretary's Office.

Filed April 5, 1849.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

Yeas—Messrs. Boas, Brawley, Crabbe, Cunningham, Forsyth, Huggins, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Mathias, McCaslin, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Small, Smyser, Stenett and Stone—21.

Nays—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Kongsmaier, Potteiger and Darsie, Speaker—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Journal of the House of Representatives.

Shall the resolution pass? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provision of the tenth article of the Constitution, and are as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Gideon J. Ball, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David M. Bole, Thomas K. Bull, Jacob Cort, John D. Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliott, Joseph Emery, David G. Eshleman, William Evans, John F. Fuld, Samuel Fegey, Joseph W. Fisher, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas Grove, Robert Hampson, George P. Henszey, Thomas J. Herring, Joseph Huggins, Charles Horst, Joseph B. Hower, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Landis, James J. Lewis, James V. Long, Jacob M. McCartney, John F. McCulloch, Hugh McKee, John McLaughlin, Adam Martin, Samuel Marx, John C. Myers, Edward Nickleson, Stewart Pearce, James Porter, Henry C. Pratt, Alonzo Robb, George Ruple, Theodore Ry-

man, Bernard S. Schoonover, Samuel Seibert, John Sharp, Christian Snively, Thomas C. Steel, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Jost J. Stutzman, Marshall Swartzwelder, Samuel Taggart, George T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorne, Arnold Wattles, Samuel Weirich, Alonzo I. Wilcox, Daniel Zerby and William F. Packer, Speaker—58.

Nays—Messrs. Augustus K. Cornyn, David M. Courtney, David Evans, Henry S. Evans, John Farlow, John W. George, Thomas Gillespie, John H. Gordon, William Henry, James J. Kirk, Joseph Laubach, Robert K. Little, John S. McCalmont, John M. Kee, William M. Sherry, Josiah Miller, William T. Morrison, John A. Otto, William Y. Roberts, John W. Roseberry, John B. Rutherford, R. Rundle Smith, John Smyth, John Souder, George Walters and David F. Williams—20.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Harrisburg, June 15, 1849.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays," taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same appears upon the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the session of 1849.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES,

Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

June 25.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the AD- MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 20th day of August next, viz:

The second account of Michael Harner and Abraham Harner, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Harner, deceased.

The first and final account of John Brough and Nancy Walker, Executors of the last will and testament of William Long, deceased.

The account of James Bigham, Executor of the last will and testament of John Bigham, deceased.

The first and final account of James M'Divitt, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry M'Divitt, deceased.

The first and final account of Hugh G. Scott, Executor of the last will and testament of Wm. Quinn, deceased.

The first account of John Hoover, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Foster, deceased.

The first and final account of Samuel Miller, Administrator of the Estate of John Wilson, deceased.

The first and final account of James D. Paxton, Executor of the last will and testament of Rev. William Paxton, D. D., deceased.

The first account of Joseph Walker, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Walker, deceased.

The first and final account of Michael Saltz-giver, Executor of the last will and testament of John Saltz-giver, deceased.

The second and final account of Henry Cole-house, Administrator, de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Adam Knoff, deceased.

The first and final account of Wm. B. Brandon, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Brandon, deceased.

The first and final account of Emanuel Pitzer, Executor of the last will and testament of Christina Glosser, deceased.

The first and final account of Henry Overholser, Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Overholser, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLEY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg,

July 23, 1849.

MYERS' LIQUID CURE,

A positive and never-failing Remedy for PILES.

Whether Internal, External, Blind or Bleeding, Scrofula, White Swellings, Ulcers, and Ulcerated Sore Throat, Canker Sore Mouth, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Diseases, Mercurial Affections, &c.

Also for Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, &c.

We feel justified in proclaiming THE FACT TO THE WORLD

that of all medicines ever brought before the public, NONE have ever been more beneficial to afflicted humanity than "Myers' Liquid Cure."

We know that this is saying a great deal, but if we were to write Volumes, we could not say too much in praise of this

Health restoring, Life prolonging Remedy.

Hundreds, nay thousands, bless the happy hour when first they were made acquainted with its transcendent virtue; and our present purpose is to inform other thousands, how and where they may obtain that relief, which they perhaps have long sought for in vain.

The superior excellence of this preparation over all other medicines for the speedy and permanent cure of

PILES.

is well known to all who have tested it. It has been proved in thousands of instances, and has NEVER FAILED

to cure the MOST OBSTINATE CASES,

and we are confident it

NEVER WILL FAIL

if used a proper length of time according to directions. As a proof of our entire confidence in its efficacy, we assure all purchasers that, if, after a proper trial, it prove ineffectual, the Money paid for it will be returned.

"The Liquid Cure" is an effectual Remedy for Ringworms, Piles, Pimples, Barbers' Itch, Frosted Limbs, Chills, Scald Rheum, Muscular Itches, Stings of Poisonous Insects, &c., and for Cutaneous Diseases of every description.

It is both safe and effectual for RHEUMATISM,

giving immediate and permanent relief.

No preparation now before the public can surpass the excellence of the "Liquid Cure" for Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, &c.

Its effects are:

REAL PAIN KILLER are MAGICAL.

Every Family in the Land should provide themselves with this Invaluable Preparation, the cheapness of which places it within the reach of all.

Pamphlets, containing copies of certificates from those who have tested the "Liquid Cure," may be had gratis of our authorized agents.

"Myers' Liquid Cure" is prepared only by

JEROME & CO.,

21 Spruce Street, New York.

For Sale by KELLER KURTZ, General Agent for Adams county.

July 30.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE, by the sub-

scriber, a few Hathaway Cook Stoves.

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Mount Pleasant township, will meet at Brush Run School-house, on Wednesday the 12th day of September next, at one o'clock, to receive Proposals for TEACHERS to take charge of the Public Schools in said Township.

A. REEVER, Sec'y.
Aug. 27. 1d

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Tyrone township, will meet at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidersburg, on Saturday the 29th of September next, at one o'clock, to receive Proposals for TEACHERS of the Public Schools of said Township.

JONAS STERNER, Sec'y.
Aug. 27. 1d

6 TEACHERS WANTED.

THE School Directors of Hamilton township, will meet at the Public House of Jesse Myers, in the town of East Berlin, on Saturday the 22d day of September next, for the purpose of employing SIX TEACHERS to take charge of the Public Schools.

B. HILDEBRAND, Sec'y.
Aug. 27. 1d

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber, residing in Adams county, one mile from Huntersburg, offers his

TANNERY FOR RENT.

The Yard is in good order, and one of the best situations in the county for business; it has the convenience of a RUNNING FOUNTAIN, more than sufficient to supply all wants the driest season. I do not stop to particularize, as those wishing to Rent will examine for themselves. There is a good HOUSE, GARDEN, STABLE, &c., which might suit a man of family.

J. L. NEELY.
Aug. 27. 1d

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 22d of September next, at one o'clock, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Quincy township, Franklin county, adjoining lands of Jacob Carbaugh, Jacob Wingard, and J. & D. Benedict, containing

58 Acres & 150 Perches neat,

on which are erected Two one-and-a-half-story

LOG HOUSES,

a Log Barn, Bake-oven, &c.—There is an Apple Orchard on the premises, together with other Fruit Trees. To be sold as the Estate of MARTIN CARBAUGH, sen., deceased.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

F. G. HOFFMAN, Adm'r.
By the Court—HUGH DENWINDIE, Clerk.
Aug. 27. 1s

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday the 22d of September next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on the premises,

A FARM,

late the property of JOHN HARMAN, deceased, situated in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Monfort, John Stall-smith, Henry Eckert and others, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, 24 miles from Gettysburg, containing

54 Acres of Patented Land.

There is a sufficiency of Timber-Land and Meadow. The improvements are a Two-story

WEATHER-BOARDED

Dwelling House,

a Log BARN, Bake-house, Wash-house, Wagon-shed, Corn crib, and a Shop suitable for a Blacksmith or Wagon-maker; also a first-rate ORCHARD.

The Property is very conveniently situated for a PUBLIC HOUSE.

Any person desirous of viewing the property, will be shown the same by David Harman, residing thereon, or the subscriber.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale by

PETER TROSTLE, Ex'r.
Aug. 27. 1s

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 10th of November next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on the premises,

A Tract of Mountain Land,

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Sowers, Benjamin Mars, Peter Butler and others, containing

Twenty-five Acres,

more or less, on which is erected a new TWO-STORY

LOG HOUSE.

To be sold as the Estate of WILLIAM THOMAS.

Attendance given and terms of sale made known by

WM. H. WRIGHT, Adm'r.
By the Court—HUGH DENWINDIE, Clerk.
Aug. 27. 1s

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber, being in bad health, and desirous of retiring from laborious work, will offer at Public Sale,

On Friday the 21st of September next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on the premises,

A FARM,

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Schlosser, Abraham Hoffman, Solomon Crum and others, containing about

200 ACRES,

of which about 72 are in excellent Timber land, the residue in a good state of cultivation, and a large portion of it first-rate for Grass. The improvements are a large two-story

STONE HOUSE,

a Bank Barn, and stone Spring-house, over a first-rate, never-failing spring; water in every field; two APPLE ORCHARDS, and a PEACH ORCHARD, of first-rate Fruit.

The above Property will be disposed of on the most favorable terms, as to loan money and payments. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB CRIST.
Aug. 27. 1s

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the AD-MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 25th day of September next, viz:

The first and final account of John Diehl, Executor of Jacob Diehl, sen., deceased.

The first and final account of John Bittinger, Executor of Henry Bear, deceased.

The first and final account of John Collins, Executor of Elizabeth Collins, deceased.

The first and final account of George Robinson, Executor of Adam Gardner, sen., deceased.

The account of Michael Deatrack and Nicholas Deatrack, Executors of William Deatrack, deceased.

The first account of Hamilton Everitt, Executor of Thomas Leech, deceased.

The first and final account of Michael Deatrack, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Boyers, deceased.

The first account of Philip Beamer, sen., Administrator of the Estate of Hannah Blakely, deceased.

The first and final account of Daniel H. Swope, Administrator de bonis non of Jesse Gilbert, deceased.

The first and final account of Jacob Smyer, Executor of Mary Remick, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLEY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg.
Aug. 27, 1849. 1s

VALUABLE GRAZING FARM

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 22d of September next, upon the premises, the Real Estate of ROBERT DOUGLASS, deceased, consisting of a

FARM,

situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, on the Furnace road, and about 4 miles from Fairfield, containing about

220 Acres of Patented Land,

adjoining lands of Daniel Snyder, Joseph Reed, Heirs of Joseph Laughner, deceased, and others.

The improvements are Two one-story

Log Dwelling Houses,

a good ORCHARD, several fine springs of water, and running water through the Farm. There is a FINE MILL SEAT on the place. There is a large quantity of Meadow, and a due proportion of Timber

Will be sold at the above time and place, on said day. Attendance given and terms made known by

ABRAHAM STONER, Adm'r.
By the Court—H. DENWINDIE, Clerk.
Aug. 27. 1s

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

THE subscriber, Assignee of WILLIAM TROSTLE, will expose to Public Sale, at the residence of said Trostle, in Menallen township,

On Saturday the 22d of September next, at one o'clock, p. m., the following Personal Property, to wit:

HAY BY THE TON,

Corn & Oats by the bushel.

Also—At the same time and place,

THE FARM

on which he resides, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Beecher, D. Gitt, and Abraham Fisher, containing about

99 Acres, more or less.

The improvements are a Two-story

Log Dwelling House,

a Log BARN, well shelled around; Wagon-shed and Corn-crib; a good spring of never-failing water; a good thriving Orchard of Apple, Peach and Cherry.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,

situate in said township, adjoining lot of David Beecher, &c., containing 14 ACRES.

The above Property will be sold separate or together, to suit purchasers.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN HOOVER, Assignee.
Aug. 27. 1s

VALUABLE FARM

AND MILL PROPERTY

AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of JAMES BELL, Jr., deceased, late of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., will sell at Public Sale,

On Saturday the 22d of September next, at 1 o'clock, p. m.,

THE FARM

of said deceased, situate in said township, adjoining lands of Robert Bell, widow Dutero, widow Galbreath, George Weaver, and others, containing

140 ACRES,

more or less, of Patented Land. The improvements are a one-and-a-half-story

WEATHER-BOARDED

DWELLING HOUSE,

with a one-story KITCHEN attached, a Wash-house, a good Log Barn, two good TENANT HOUSES, a Store-house, and other Out-buildings; a well of Water convenient to the Dwelling; two good Orchards, &c. A fair proportion of the farm is first-rate Meadow and Timber. The fencing is in good order, and the land under good cultivation. There is also on the premises, a STONE

GRIST & MERCHANT MILL,

(three stories,) with two pair of Burrs, and one pair Chopping Stones; also a good SAW MILL. The Farm and Mill property will be sold together or separate, as may suit purchasers.

ALSO—At the same time and place will be sold

33 Acres of good

MOUNTAIN LAND,

situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of John Hall, Andrew Bittinger, and others.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money cash on the 1st of April next, when possession will be given; the balance in three equal annual payments without interest.

ROBERT BELL, Ex'r.
Aug. 27. 1s

VALUABLE**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue,

On Friday the 12th of October next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

A Certain Plantation,

OR TRACT OF

PATENTED LAND,

situate and lying partly in the Township of Straban, and partly in the Township of Mount Pleasant, in the said County, three miles from Gettysburg, and one mile from the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, adjoining lands of Isaac Miller, Joseph Leas, and others, containing

137 ACRES,

neat measure, having thereon erected a ONE- AND A HALF STORY

STONE HOUSE,

large Bank Barn, partly stone, and partly frame, Stone Wash-house, Spring-house, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, a Lime-kiln and other Out-houses; also, near the door, a spring of never-failing water, and a small stream passing through the Farm. There are also TWO

ORCHARDS

thereon, yielding choice Fruit, and a variety of Fruit Trees. There is a good proportion of MEADOW, and also of WOODLAND, well timbered. The whole Farm is in a good state of cultivation. To be sold as late the Estate of GEORGE MYERS, deceased.

The sale will be held on the premises; and the terms will be made known by BENJAMIN MALLAUN, Administrator of George Myers, dec'd.

By the Court—HUGH DENWINDIE, Clerk.
Aug. 27. 1s

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be offered for RENT at the above time and place by the GUARDIAN.

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of PETER KANE, deceased, will sell at Public Sale,

On Thursday the 27th of September next, at one o'clock, p. m., on the premises, the following described

FARM,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Eckenrode, John Bender and others, about half a mile from the Public Road leading from Littlestown to Emmitsburg, and one mile from Self's Mill, on the Emmitsburg Road, containing about

200 Acres of Patented Land.

The land is of the first quality Red Land. There are about 60 Acres of good Timber-Land and a sufficient quantity of Meadow.

The Farm will be sold in two Tracts, or in one, as may suit purchasers. One tract contains about 130 or 140 Acres. The improvements on this Tract are a

WEATHER-BOARDED

DWELLING HOUSE,

a Double Log Barn, with sheds to it; a Wagon-shed and Corn-crib; a never-failing spring of water, and Spring-house near the door; and an Orchard of choice Fruit.

The improvements on the other Tract are a TWO-STORY

Log Dwelling House,

a double Log Barn, with sheds, a Wagon-shed, and Corn-crib, and a well of water near the door; also, an

Apple and Peach Orchard,

of choice Fruit. Persons wishing to see the property before the day of sale, can be shown the same by calling on George Lawrence, living on said property.

Terms will be made known on day of sale by

JOSEPH FINK, Ex'r.
Aug. 27. 1s

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on advantageous terms,

A FARM,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Sheeky, Wm. Bailey, and Wm. Hamilton, within three miles of Gettysburg, containing

154 Acres and 91 Perches.

There are about 50 Acres of Woodland, and the rest under good cultivation. There are two

DWELLING HOUSES

on the Farm, a double LOG BARN, newly covered, with sheds around it, two wells of water, with a pump in one of them; a sufficient quantity of Fruit Trees, such as Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry. There is a Meadow sufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of Hay yearly. About 1500 bushels of Lime have been put on the Farm, and about 2,000 Chestnut rails.

This would suit to be divided into two Tracts, both of clear and wood land.

Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the Farm, by Abraham Trostle, residing thereon.

GEO. TROSTLE.
Aug. 27. 1s

A FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Saturday the 6th of October next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following property, late the Estate of GEORGE BEAR, deceased, viz:

A TRACT OF**BLACK SLATE LAND,**

in Antrim township, Franklin county, 5 miles west of Greencastle, on the Conococheague Creek, adjoining lands of Daniel Kuhn, Jacob Kuhn, and others, containing

130 ACRES,

having thereon erected a two-story

LOG HOUSE,

and LOG BARN and a Well of water near the door. About 15 Acres of this Farm are first-rate Meadow bottom, well supplied with grass; 30 Acres of Timber, and the balance in a good state of cultivation. There is also running water in most of the fields—the land is Patented.

Any person wishing to view the Property before the day of sale, will call on Jacob Eby, residing near the same. The terms will be made known by

SEBASTIAN BEAR, Ex'r.
Aug. 27. 1s

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

THE Subscribers, Administrators of the Estate of WM. SADLER, sen., deceased, will offer at Public Sale, the following Real Estate of said deceased, to wit:

On Friday the 21st of September next, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob A. Myers, Jacob Bream, Rudolph Spangler, and others, containing

135 ACRES,

on which are erected a TWO-STORY

STONE HOUSE,

Bank Barn, part stone and part log, and Log TENANT HOUSE, Spring-house and Orchard. There is on this Tract about 20 Acres of Woodland, and a sufficiency of Meadow.

—ALSO—**A TRACT OF LAND,**

situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining the Mansion Farm and lands of Leonard Delap, Peter Miller, and others, containing

111 ACRES,

on which are erected two TWO STORY

LOG HOUSES,

one Log Barn, and one Log Stable, with Orchards. There are about 15 Acres of Woodland and Meadow.

This property will be sold all together, or separate, to suit purchasers.

—ALSO—

On Saturday the 22d of September next, on the premises,

MANSION FARM

of said deceased, containing

250 ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands of Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, David Trimmer and others, on which are erected two LOG

DWELLING HOUSES,

the one two-story, the other one; two Double Log Barns, Wagon shed, a Spring-house, and a never-failing spring of water. There is an Orchard of young Fruit Trees. There are about 20 Acres of Woodland, and a due proportion of Meadow. There is also a stream of running water through the premises. The Farm can be conveniently divided, and will be sold either separate or together.

—ALSO—

On Saturday the 29th of September, on the premises,

A TRACT OF WOODLAND,

situate in Huntington township, adjoining lands of Roubensh, Shultz, and others, laid off in lots of 7, 9, and 11 Acres.

Sale will commence on each day at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given and terms made known by

THOMAS MCLEARY, } Adm'rs.
WILLIAM SADLER, }

Aug. 27. 1s

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers, surviving Executors of MICHAEL SLAGLE, late of Berwick township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, pursuant to the powers given them by said will, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Friday the 28th of September next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., that large, well-known and

VALUABLE FARM,

OF FIRST-RATE LIMESTONE LAND, late the property of said deceased, and now occupied by his widow and heirs, situate in Berwick township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of David Sneeringer's Heirs, Samuel Hoke, Eli Slagle, and others, and containing

216 ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a large and elegant two-story Brick

MANSION

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

The public generally that still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves among them the far-famed HAWKERS.

THRASHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters, the renowned Saylor, Ploughs, also Woodcock's and White-row's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING,

is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

located in the Foundry Building, where with good workmen and excellent materials, the best fit and best work will be made.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE DRESS,

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

REPAIRING,

of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, May 8.

FRESH ARRIVAL,

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

The subscriber, tender, his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS,

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breasted Pins, Bar Rings, Watch Chains, &c. &c. &c. Also

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

July 31.

COACH MAKING.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckinghams) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. &c. &c. all of the best materials, and by the best workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 10.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

The subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burlington Cars between PHILADELPHIA and YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight, to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 265 Market street—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. & O. Station.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

Attorney at Law, designs making

at Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the

Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JAMES REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.

D. MC CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M. Conaughy, Esq., deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

He will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

FRESH GOODS!

ABRAHAM ARNOLD

Has just received from the City a fresh supply of

GOODS,

of every variety, which he will dispose of CHEAPER than has ever been done in Gettysburg. He advises the people to call and take a peep at them.

Gettysburg, July 16.

NEW GOODS, At prices that cannot be beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD,

The old and well known Stand, has just received, and is now opening, as usual, a large and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, as has been offered to the public at any time; consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware

QUEENSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, &c., &c., &c. Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets, &c.

All of which have been purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. We will not misrepresent nor deceive you by saying that we can sell Goods "Thirty per cent." cheaper than any other establishment—but we will confine ourselves to the plain facts, and that is, that we will sell any and every article as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than they can be sold elsewhere. Our prices are uniform, and we warrant all Goods sold to be as represented.

The Ladies' attention particularly is invited to a large and very handsome selection of

Silks and Fancy Goods

generally. Those give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 9.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The subscriber has just received, at his old stand, a new STOCK OF GOODS, which, having been purchased towards the close of the market season, (Goods having fallen considerably,) he is enabled to offer at much reduced prices. It embraces a full and well-selected assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c. which he asks those wishing to purchase, to call and examine, confident of pleasing.

J. M. STEVENSON.

April 29.

\$1.75 for a Whole Summer Suit!!!

(COAT, VEST & PANTS.)

MARCUS SAMSON

RETURNS his thanks to his old customers, and informs them and the public generally that he has within a few days returned from the cities with a new supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

of all kinds. His prices are astronomically low, and so low, that persons at a distance even would save money and be well paid for their time and trouble in coming to his store in Gettysburg, to purchase their summer clothing. As he sells for Cash, and has but one price, he has no hesitation in publishing a list of his prices. He purchases for cash, and as his expenses are comparatively small, and as he attends to his business himself, he is satisfied with small profits; and is therefore enabled to sell cheaper than any other establishment. The careful attention of the public is invited to the following prices:

COATS—Fine Cloth and Dress, from \$8 to \$18; Business, from \$6 to \$10; Cloth Sack, \$4.50 to \$8; Linen Summer \$1 to \$1.50; Fine Cashmere, \$3 to \$5; Tweed \$1.25 to \$4.50; Cassimer, \$2.50 to \$4.50.

PANTS—Double Mill'd Cassimer, from \$2.50 to \$4.50; Single Mill'd Cassimer, \$2 to \$3.50; Summer Cloth, \$1.25 to \$2; Linen Drilling, \$1 to \$1.50; Cassimer \$1 to \$2; Cotton, 62 1/2 cts. to \$1.25.

VESTS—Silk, from \$1.50 to \$3; Satin, \$1.50 to \$3.50; Merino and Cashmere, \$1 to \$2; Bombazine, \$1 to \$1.50; Marcellise, 50 cts. to \$1.75; Cassimer and Cloth \$2 to \$2.50.

In addition he has for sale Gloves, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirts, (a large supply, from 50 cts to \$2 each.) Drawers, a great variety of Under Shirts, &c. &c. Also a large stock of Fancy Goods, Steel Bells, Jewelry, Caps, Slough Hats, Gaiter Shoes, Dish Covers, Horse Nets, Pistols, with a few Gothic Thirty-hour and Eight-day CLOCKS. He cannot enumerate more in the limits of an advertisement, but requests ALL to call at his Store and examine his stock, which he is satisfied is the cheapest ever brought to Gettysburg. Remember the Variety and One Price Store of MARCUS SAMSON, in York street, opposite the Bank.

He has also on hand Two Second-hand BUGGIES, one CARRIAGE, and a HORSE, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

He has also a fine crop of GRASS which he will dispose of.

May 21.

RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be elected, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election.) The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be elected, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. All of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor; but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after

the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: one for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years; the term of each to be decided by the said judges as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice; and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death or resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor; to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

WILLIAM F. PACKER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 59, Nays 20.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Filed April 3, 1849.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com.

Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss.

I, a notary public in and for the County of Adams, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Secy of the Com. lth.

"Journal of Senate."

"Resolution, No. 133, entitled 'Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution,' was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the resolution? The Yeas and Nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:—

"Yeas—Messrs. Gideon J. Ball, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David M. Bole, Thomas K. Bull, Jacob Carr, John H. Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliott, Joseph Emery, David G. Fehleman, William Evans, John Henry Folsom, Samuel Pegely, Joseph W. Fisher, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas Grove, Robert Hampson, George P. Henszey, Thomas J. Herring, Lawrence Higgins, Charles Hertz, Joseph B. Hower, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Lamberton, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob McCartney, John F. McCulloch, Hugh McKee, John McLaughlin, Adam Martin, Samuel Marx, John C. Myers, Edward Nickelson, Stewart Pearce, James Porter, Henry C. Pratt, Alonzo Robb, George Rupley, Theodore Ryman, Bernard S. Schomberger, Samuel Seibert, John Sharp, Christian Snively, Thomas C. Steel, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, J. Stutzman, Marshall Swartzwelder, Samuel Taggart, George T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Arunah Wattle, Samuel Weirich, Alonzo I. Wilcox, Daniel Zerby and William F. Packey, Speaker—58.

"Nays—Messrs. Augustus K. Cornyn, David M. Courtney, David Evans, Henry S. Evans, John Penlon, John W. George, Thomas Gillespie, John D. Gordon, William Henry James, J. Kirk, Joseph Laubach, Robert R. Little, John S. M. Calmont, John M. Kee, William M. Sherry, Josiah Miller, William T. Morrison, John A. Otto, William Y. Roberts, John Y. Roseberry, John B. Rutherford, R. Rumble Smith, John Smyth, John Souder, George Walters and David P. Williams—20.

"So the question was determined in the affirmative."

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, June 15, 1849.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays," taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same appears upon the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the session of 1849.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Secy of the Commonwealth.

June 25.

3m

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ALEXANDER MCGREW, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JANE MCGREW, Adm'r.

Aug 13.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE, by the subscriber, a few

Hathaway Cook Stoves.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, July 16.

WM. B. MCLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin

Dec. 25.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

MANUFACTORY

OF

SARSAPARILLA.

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!

This Extract is put up in Quarts, Bottles, &c. It is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any other. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sweating, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla is our other Medicines while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES.

It is never known to injure the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this the greatest benefit is seen. In the last year, more than one hundred thousand cases of severe cases of disease, at least 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indolence committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward total fatality, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this the greatest benefit is seen. In the last year, more than one hundred thousand cases of severe cases of disease, at least 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

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100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

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ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 27, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY M. FULLER,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,

Daniel M. Smyser.

COMMISSIONER,

John Musselman, Jr.

AUDITOR,

John Elder.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

Jesse D. Newman.

TREASURER,

John Fatnestock.

The attention of persons desirous of obtaining good farms, is called to the great variety of valuable property advertised to-day.

Murder Trial.

The trial of Frederick Smith for the murder of Frederick Forster, at Arundsville, in this county, in November last, took place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this county last week. J. G. Reed, Esq., Hon. James Cooper, and D. M. Conaughy, Esq., for the prosecution; D. M. Smyser, E. Buehler, and W. B. McClellan, Esquires, for the defendant. The following named gentlemen composed the jury:

John Musselman, Jr., Peter R. Noel,
Frederick Gittinger, Joseph Kepner,
James Patterson, James Thompson,
John C. Ellis, George Culp,
Daniel Trimmer, Peter Sell,
Peter Smith, Robert Coleman.

The trial commenced on Tuesday afternoon, and continued until Friday forenoon, when the case was submitted to the jury, who, after an absence of about two hours, brought in a verdict of GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. A motion was made for a new trial, which was argued on Saturday. Judge Durkee holds the matter under advisement until the Orphans' Court next month, when he will give his decision.

State Convention.

Hon. James Wilson was the Representative Delegate to the Convention from this county, and Maj. W. W. HAMERSLEY the Senatorial Delegate. Mr. Wilson was one of the Vice Presidents of the Convention.

The nominees for Canal Commissioner, Mr. FULLER, is said to be a young man of talents, and fine business qualifications. He represented Luzerne county in the Legislature, having been elected from that strong locofoco county by several hundred majority.

The two sections of the Democratic party in New York have not united, as we mentioned last week. The Convention adjourned without being able to effect a compromise. They split upon the slavery question.

Jefferson College.

The annual Commencement of this institution took place at Canonsburg, on the 1st inst.

The graduating class numbered 54—among whom we observe the names of J. W. ROBINSON, of this county, and J. SCOTT WYMEROW, of Emmitsburg.

The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, of Lancaster, and Hon. THOMAS BRADFORD, of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., who has for some time past officiated as paying teller of the Lancaster Bank, in which capacity he gave universal satisfaction, has taken charge of the newly established Banking-House of Messrs. Longenecker, Grubb & Co at Lewistown.

Col. T. J. McKaig, of Cumberland, Md., is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Frederick, Washington and Allegany district. Wm. T. HAMILTON, of Washington county, is the Democratic candidate.

The President had the most enthusiastic reception at Pittsburgh. He left there on Tuesday, and was to reach Erie on Saturday evening, and remain there yesterday. Gov. Johnston was still accompanying him.

The cholera is still at New York—about 50 to 70 cases per day. It has ceased in Philadelphia.

The ship-of-war Dale arrived at N. York on Wednesday night from San Francisco, bringing \$250,000 worth of California Gold dust.

The Whigs of Cumberland county have settled David Runsha, and George Ruple for the Legislature, and Joseph McDermott for Sheriff. The Democrats have settled Henry Church and Thomas C. Stouffer.

Counterfeit \$5 notes on the Farmers' Bank of Mount Holly, N. J., are in circulation. They are not well executed. In the imprint, beneath the President's signature, the letter N in New York is reversed thus N. A glance at this will at once reveal the cheat.

It is now ascertained that the State Legislature of Tennessee will be a tie on joint ballot. The Whigs have a majority of three in the House.

Cholera at Independence.

It is stated that the cholera has again broken out at Independence, Mo., and from the 21st ult. to the 6th inst., 40 deaths had occurred.

A fatal accident occurred at Covington, opposite Cincinnati, on Wednesday, through the carelessness of an engineer.

The boiler of the steam engine used in the Planing Mill of Messrs. Ambrose & Rose, at Covington, collapsed a flue in the afternoon, and exploded with a tremendous crash. A man named Kalentine, standing near where the accident occurred, was thrown to the distance of six feet, dashing his body to pieces. Another had his skull badly fractured, and is not expected to survive his injuries.

The boiler was carried into the air, and after travelling a distance of four hundred feet, passing through several shops, causing much destruction to property, landed in the second story of a frame house.

A Hungarian Meeting.

A tremendous meeting was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening, to sympathize with the brave Hungarians, now so gallantly struggling for their independence and freedom. Hon. Geo. M. Dallas had been chosen president, but could not preside on account of indisposition, and the Chair was occupied by Col. James Page. Leading men of all parties participated in the meeting, which was very large and enthusiastic. A series of able resolutions was adopted, and also an address to the people of Pennsylvania.

Effects of the Tariff of 1846.

We learn from the Trenton papers that the Iron Works at that place are still idle, on account of the depressed state of the trade, and that the consequences are severely felt, especially in South Trenton. The rolling mill, when in operation, distributes some three or four thousand dollars weekly among the operatives of that borough, of which they are, of course, deprived while the mill is idle. Besides the stoppage of this rolling mill, that of the Delaware Manufacturing Company, and of Bela Badger, Esq., are also idle in consequence of the depression of the manufacturing interests of the country by the Tariff of 1846. Had the 10,000 tons of railroad iron for which the New York and Erie Railroad Company recently contracted in England, been made at these Rolling Mills at Trenton, it would have distributed at least \$200,000 in that community, among the laboring men and mechanics. But under the influence of the present Tariff, and the depression abroad, the company could purchase their iron cheaper in England, and the consequence is that the laborers of our own country are deprived of the employment which it would have given them. Such is the practical operation of the present Free Trade Tariff. Let the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania arouse to their true interests, and once more record their verdict against its further continuance.—News.

Invasion of Cuba.—Circumstances are transpiring which go to render it certain that the project of the invasion of Cuba, to which reference was recently made in the President's Proclamation, is in progress to maturity. Meetings in connection with this affair are spoken of in the New York papers, and secret movements have also taken place, it is believed, in that as well as other cities. It is known that the persons have been engaged at seven or eight dollars a month, with the promise of one thousand dollars each at the end of the year.—There seems to be a large money fund at command for the furtherance of the object in view. These leakings out, taken in connection with such statements as the following, copied from the St. Louis Republican of the 12th inst., show how proper it was for the Executive to interpose, as it did by means of the late Proclamation, to protect the public peace, the national honor, and good faith:

"Mysterious Movements in New Orleans.—The papers of New Orleans are silent about a movement that is going on in that city, which has, if we are correctly informed, the appearance of a military movement against some neighboring country, and is, for this reason, contrary to our laws. It is stated to us that a company of fifteen hundred men is being enrolled in that city, who are to serve for twelve months, and to be paid one thousand dollars each for the year. They are told that they are to fight, but haven't been informed against whom their warfare is to be directed. It is said that half a million of dollars are on deposit in the Canal Bank to use in the enterprise. Nearly the full complement of men has been obtained, and it is probable that developments will soon be made as to the design of the expedition."

Immigrants from the "old country" continue to pour into the United States in a large and steadily swelling stream.—At New York during the month of June, there arrived by sea 29,078 immigrants; and during the month of July, 30,098 immigrants. The whole number of immigrants, by sea, at that port during the first seven months of the present year, was 143,222. Of this aggregate, 101,220 were born in Great Britain and Ireland, or nearly 71 per cent., being an increase in the proportion over the previous year of 4 per cent.; and of the remaining 42,000 there were 34,142 who were born in Germany, or nearly 24 per cent., being a decrease in the proportion since last year of 4½ per cent.

A Youthful Murderess.—A little girl, only 11 years of age, attempted to poison a whole family in Pittsburg last Tuesday by putting into the tea a quantity of alcohol, in which corrosive sublimate had been dissolved to kill rats. The taste of the alcohol fortunately caused the detection of the poison, and the juvenile criminal confessed that she had done it, and said that she had learned the properties of the poison from a servant. Her desire was to poison the family in order to get home to her family in Ohio.

Riot in Philadelphia.—The papers of Monday morning contain the details of a serious collision which took place in the lower part of the city of Philadelphia on Saturday night previous, between some white rowdies and a portion of the black population of that city, in which clubs, brickbats, and firearms were freely used. A altogether some seventeen persons are said to have been more or less injured. It was only by the most decided measures that the peace of the city was re-established by the authorities, who called to their aid a large police force, at the same time that the military were notified to hold themselves in readiness to aid in suppressing the riot. Upwards of forty arrests, whites and blacks, have been made.

AN INCIDENT AT PITTSBURG.

We were amused with the spirit of a passage between Gen. Taylor and some ragged little urchins as the reception cortege was passing through the Fifth Ward.

Half a dozen ragged but merry little rogues were eagerly speculating as to the identity of the great hero of Buena Vista, Monterey, and that had "knocked so many Mexicans," but were unable to assure themselves as to which of the four in the vehicle assigned to the President was the great man. One "swagged" that Col. McCandless looked like a General that would "play thunder and break things."

Another lad had it that Mr. A. W. Loomis had the cut of a General, and another that Gov. Johnston looked more like a great conqueror.

The other small quiet-looking man, with so kindly a face and so winning a smile, they all agreed "didn't look savage enough." But the excitement rose to fever height, and one little rascal, in primitive shirt and trousers, resolved to assure himself as to the real General, sang out at yell pitch, take off your hat, Old Zack, so we can know you for certain.

The General turned to the voice, and with a nod and a smile at the little group, gravely took his hat off amid a most deafening peal of cheers.—Com. Jour.

Hon. Henry Clay.—The venerated Sage of Ashland reached Newport, R. I. on Friday evening week, and took lodgings at the Atlantic House for the present. At Springfield, Mass., and in fact along his whole route he was enthusiastically received. He arrived in Providence, from Springfield, on Friday afternoon, and proceeded immediately to Newport. At Providence the bells were rung on his arrival and until after he had left the wharf. The flags of the shipping in the harbor were also displayed. Mr. Clay has taken lodgings at the Atlantic House, Newport, and he proposes remaining there during the month. At Providence, a great crowd assembled to see Mr. Clay. He stepped upon the platform and addressed them substantially as follows:—

"I have been suffering under severe illness, have been breathing a cholera atmosphere, living on a cholera diet, and subject to the excitement naturally attending the epidemic. I am on my way to seek a purer air, and desire to avoid all public display. But I am told that I must show myself to my friends in Pittsburg, and here I am!—the same old coon! If you are disappointed with the exhibition, you know it costs you nothing—and so good bye!"

Horrible Ravages of the Cholera in Birmingham, Pa.—*Fearful Mortality.*—The Pittsburg Gazette of Saturday week has the following:

"The disease in this ill-fated town is rapidly on the increase, and is now spreading through all parts of it. The greatest consternation prevails, and few who can leave their houses remain in them. The stores are closed, and the streets blocked up by the furniture wagons and carts removing families into the country, while the manufactories are, with very few exceptions, shut up."

When the plague raged most fearfully in London, that town could not have worn a more pestilential appearance than Birmingham did. The citizens gathered in knots of four or five, around the huge fires which were burning in the streets, some built of coal, others of tar and resin, while the streets were almost a wintry aspect, in spite of the fire and smoke, owing to the quantity of lime scattered all around.

It would be impossible to record each particular case, but we are assured by the Sanitary Committee, that twenty-one persons died yesterday, while between thirty and forty are now under treatment—many of them in a state of collapse.

One of the physicians, Dr. Moy, who was attacked yesterday, is now dangerously ill, and Mr. Hermann, one of our best musicians, died on Thursday night. He was in his usual state of health at about ten o'clock P. M. when he went to the drug store for some medicines, and took the cholera on his way home.

The poor fellow crawled to a deserted house, and was found in the morning, on the porch, sleeping "the last sleep," with his head pillowed on his hand. His body lay there almost all day, as none could be found to bury it; but towards evening, the last sad rites were performed, and his body deposited in its mother earth.

Several instances have occurred, in which men while walking the streets, have been attacked, and dropped down as though struck by lightning. Whole families have been carried off, and there seems no end to this deplorable state of things.

Distressing Mortality.—The Chicago Journal of the 2d inst., says that the line boat Gov. Davis, left that port last week with about 100 Swiss emigrants. When it passed Juliet on the morning following, there were ten dead bodies on board, and seven severely ill of ship fever. Five have already been buried.—This dreadful mortality, it will be observed, was not from cholera, but a still more hateful disease, the ship fever.

The Customs of New York.—The receipts of the New York Custom House are said to be unusually large at the present time, reaching in the neighborhood of one million a week. Wednesday last was the heaviest day ever known in custom house annals, the deposits in the cashier's office reaching two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, an amount which exceeds, by over twenty thousand dollars, the receipts of any previous day.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAJ. JACK DOWNING.

Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River. 7

August 11, 1849. 5

My dear Mr. Ritchie:—You don't know how glad I be to see how you have spunked up since my last letter to you. You are raly giving it to the "corrupt and imbecile Administration" pell-mell. I should think every "dok," and every "butcher," and every "Nero" among 'em must have a bung'd eye by this time.—You do give it to 'em right and left about right. Uncle Joshua says you are the Tom Hyer of our party, and you can whip anybody the Feds can bring into the ring. But now I begin to feel uneasy for fear you'll overdo yourself and break down, and then we shant have nobody to take care of us. Don't you remember the story of the tame elephant that was used to help launch vessels?—One time they put him to launch a vessel that was too heavy for him. After he tried once or twice and couldn't start it, the keeper called out, "take away this lazy beast, and bring another up." At that the poor elephant roused up and put his head to the vessel again, and pushed and strained himself so hard that he fell down and died. Now I don't want you to do so. When I write that letter to you two or three weeks ago, to rouse you up a little, I didn't mean to make you so furious that you should run your head agin the Administration so hard as to break your neck, or strain yourself so much as to fall down dead. Nor I didn't mean that you should kill off all the Administration, smack, smooth, as dead as herrings, in two months. I meant to give you two or three years to do it in. Any time before the election would do. If you should kill 'em all right off before we have time to choose any body to take their places, you would have all the Government on your own shoulders, and I'm afraid it would be too much for you. So I think you had better try to cool down a little: it aint prudence to keep so hot all the time. That is, I mean on your own account, for fear you should overdo yourself and break down. And then, again, there is such a thing as drawing too long a bow to hit the thing you shoot at. Major Longbow used to be quite unlucky in that way. You can make folks believe a middlin sized fish story, if you tell it well; but if you try to back it up with a tanel great cock-and-bull story, they'll go right back again and swear they don't believe the fish story. It's dangerous loading guns too heavy, for then there's no knowing which will get the worst of it, him that stands before the muzzle, or him that stands behind the brith. So I hope you'll try to cool down a little, for I'm satisfied, since my last letter, you are firing away your ammunition too fast. And, besides, I don't think it's right for you, at your time of life, to be fighting so hard. Nor I don't think it's necessary nuther: for things is brightening in up all over the country. Our party is all coming together again, and going to carry all afore 'em. It's true the flocks and herds of our party has been dreadfully broke up and scattered about.—The oxens didn't know their owners, and the sheeps hadn't no shepherds, and the Taylor wolves has been prowlin about the country and carried off a great many of 'em. But, from what I hear all over the country now, I am satisfied they are all coming together again, and on a new platform; and that platform is Mason & Dixon's side of Salt River. Mr. John Van Buren is shoo shooin all over the Northern States, and driven of 'em up, and headin of 'em all up towards Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River. Mr. Calhoun, in the Southern States, is whistlin round his springy raitan, making the hair and skin fly, headin 'em all up towards Mason's and Dixon's side of Salt River. And Col. Benton is cracking his long whip all over the great Western country and headin 'em all across the prairies towards Mason's and Dixon's side of Salt River. And General Cass stands, you know where he always has stood, on Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River, with a hand full of salt in one hand and a nub of corn in 't'other, and looking all around and calling of 'em to come to him and he'll feed 'em. So you see we have every thing to encourage us.—Things look bright ahead. It won't be long before all the scattered flocks and herds of our party will be got together on this platform on Mason and Dixon's side of Salt River; and then we'll have things all our own way, and General Taylor and the Wilnot proviso may go to grass.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Horrible Case! A Woman Murdering her Husband and two Sons for a few Shillings from a Burial Club.—In the London Times of the 2d, we find a voluminous report of a trial of a woman named Mary Ann Geering for depriving her husband and two sons of existence, and attempting the same crime on the person of a third son,—and all that the miserable wretch might obtain from a Death Club the few paltry shillings that remain over and above when the charges of the burial had been disbursed. A darker picture of human depravity it would be difficult to parallel. Poison was the means employed to consummate the deed, and that the only object the murderess had in view was the money accruing from the Burial Club, is abundantly proven by the evidence elicited on the trial. The jury were out only ten minutes, when they returned with a verdict of GUILTY, after which the judge put on the black cap and passed sentence of death upon the prisoner, who was removed from the bar apparently very little affected at her awful position.

Disturbance between the Jews.—The Jews, or Israelites of St. Louis, have had quite a disturbance among themselves, and an appeal is made to the arm of the law to settle their difficulties. They had a row in their synagogue a few days since, and an action was brought for assault and battery. The Republican says:—

"As usual there are two parties—one contending for a strict observance of the form and ceremonials of Jewish worship, and absolute conformity to all the requisitions of their creed: and the other, desiring as much license as possible, both in the matter of eating prohibited meat at coffee-houses, and in keeping their stores and places of business open on Saturday. The one party are inclined to carry out the strict doctrines of their faith; the others are indifferent about this matter, and hence the strife which has arisen in the synagogue."

A Woman's Precaution.—A lady of East Baltimore, whose husband left his home several weeks since on business, took it into her head to have his life insured. She scarcely knew why she did it, not having the most remote idea but that he would return home in due time safe. Such, however, turned out not to be the case—the first she heard of him was the announcement of his death.—Her wise precaution, if it has not secured her and her little ones a competency, has given them the means to meet, at least the first rude blasts of the world's regard for the widow and the orphan.

Extravagancies in California.—A correspondent of the Baptist Recorder, in a communication to that paper, lamenting over the "dreadful state of society" at San Francisco, gives the following instance of the means which every man possesses, "to gratify the worst passions of his nature, and speed his way to death." He says:—"On the day of our arrival a man paid \$100 for ten bottles of champagne, (the usual price,) and \$80 for a large arm-chair, in which he seated himself in front of a house, drank and swore, and sung and drank, till five bottles were emptied, and then broke the remaining five upon the ground, his chair against the house, and walked off in all the glory of his liberty."

Cholera on Shipboard.—Forty-five cases and twenty-five deaths occurred on board the ship Oxford on her passage from Liverpool to New York.

The Cincinnati Chronicle mentions the case of a German who died of cholera on board the steamer Cambria on the Missouri river. The Chronicle says:—

He was laid out, his coffin was made, and he would have been buried in the course of two or three hours, had not Captain Kendrick ordered that the body should be kept until it got cold, and the fact of death established. After a lapse of about ten hours, Captain Kendrick examined the body, and found it cold, and was therefore satisfied that the man could be safely buried. The boat was landed near Hawesville, and the grave was dug; but as the lid of the coffin was about being screwed down, the man opened his eyes, gave a gasp or two, and actually recovered. He is now alive and well! The carpenter who made the coffin was buried in it the next day.

Premature Burials.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 9th says that on the night of the Tuesday previous, a child of Mrs. Bursands, on Front street, between Broadway and Ludlow, died of cholera, and was laid out, dressed in its grave clothes, and placed in the coffin. Some time between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, a noise was heard to proceed from the coffin, and upon going to it, it was found that the child had recovered animation. A similar circumstance, as we are credibly informed, recently occurred at Sandusky. A lady died (as was supposed) of cholera, was laid out, and placed in her coffin. Sisters up were procured, who took their stations in the room adjoining that in which the body lay. At about daybreak in the morning a noise was heard in the room, and upon going in to ascertain the cause, the late corpse was seen standing at the cupboard eating pickles, her rancid coffin of no further use, so far as she was then concerned. These facts should admonish people to the utmost care."

Death of a Sister of Charity.—The Superior of the Catholic Orphan Asylum at Mobile, Sister Martina, died on the 7th of August. The Mobile Herald says: "The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, and at the early age of seventeen, in the possession of great personal beauty, and with the most captivating and persuasive manners, joined the Sisters of Charity, and to their mission of love devoted her whole life. She first joined the sisters at Emmitsburg, Maryland, and then served in the asylum hospital at Baltimore; subsequently, she went to St. Louis, and was one of the founders of the celebrated hospital in that city; and finally, in 1841, came to Mobile, and took charge of the orphan asylum, where a few days since her noble career was ended. To praise her deeds is superfluous; it is sufficient to record them. The world knows what gentleness, and faith, and love, and heroic endurance are the attributes of the sister of charity."

Horrible.—According to a statement in the Sangamon (Ill.) Journal, of the 6th inst., a family in Mason county in that State, consisting of nine persons, were attacked with cholera, all of whom died but one child. The surviving child was removed by the neighbors, and the house then set on fire and consumed, with all its contents, including the eight dead bodies.

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Late from Europe.

The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening, bringing late dates from Europe.

Breadstuffs are still further depressed in England, on account of the fine harvest.

Queen Victoria has visited Ireland, and was received enthusiastically by the people at every point.

The cholera is raging fearfully in London.

The Pope's Commissioners have arrived in Rome, and dissolved the whole army, even those soldiers who had been faithful to the Pope. He still remained at Gaeta.

The treaty of peace between Sardinia & Austria has been finally concluded.

The Hungarians are still successful. It is reported that Bem, with a force of 40,000 men, had completely routed a Russian and Austrian army of 60,000, and took Hermannstadt and Cronstadt.

The loss of the Russians and Austrians was 10,000 killed and wounded, 8,000 prisoners, and nearly the whole of their artillery.

Still they Come.—Ship St. Petersburg arrived from Cork on Sunday last with 300 Irish steerage passengers. Eight died on the passage, and fifty-two were landed on Deer Island. Ship Soldan, from Glasgow, arrived last night with 30 Scotch passengers, farmers and mechanics. The Ship Maine arrived from Liverpool this morning, with 250 steerage passengers; also the ship Hannah Eddy, from Liverpool, with 180 more. So great is the demand at European ports for passengers for "Ameriky," that there are not ships enough to bring them.—Boston Traveller of Tuesday.

For Liverpool.—The British steamer America sailed from New York on Wednesday, at noon. She takes out 90 passengers for Liverpool; among them Hon. Mr. Barringer, Minister to the Court of Spain, and the Hon. W. C. Rives, Minister to the French Republic, with their ladies, besides a number of bearers of despatches, Secretaries of Legation, &c. Mr. Wm. C. Rives, jr., and lady, also went out, and two Misses Rives. Also, Julian de Paz, bearer of despatches from Spanish Legation; John E. Warren, attache to do.; and A. Girard, France, bearer of despatches. The America had \$44,000 in specie.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	5 12 to 5 25
Wheat,	-	1 06 to 1 10
Rye,	-	56 to 60
Corn,	-	57 to 66
Oats,	-	27 to 30
Beef Cattle,	-	4 50 to 6 75

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. PETER MATTHIAS WEAVER, to Miss MARY ANN BUSMAN—both of Freedom township.

On the 21st inst., by the same, Mr. DANIEL WAGGENT, to Miss JULIANA ANKER—both of Menallen township.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. JONAS STERN, to Miss REBECCA BENDER—both of this county.

DIED.

In this borough, on Friday last, Mrs. REBECCA TATE, aged 64 years 4 months and 4 days.

On Monday last, Mr. GEORGE DEANDORFF, of Menallen township, aged 40 years 2 months and 16 days.

On the 17th inst. Miss ELIZABETH BIXLER, daughter of Mr. John Bixler, of Mountpleasant township, in the 21st year of her age.

On the same day, HENRY JOSEPH, son of Mr. Henry Miller, of Mountpleasant township, in the 5th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. HENRY YINGLING, jr. of Mountpleasant, in the 13th year of his age.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. MARY COLOHER, wife of Mr. Henry Colhoun, of New Oxford township, in the 41st year of her age.

On the 17th inst. AGNES ELIZA, daughter of Mr. John Lawrence, of Corowago township, in the 3d year of her age.

On Saturday the 15th inst., of apoplexy, Miss JANE FLETCHER, of this county, in the 69th year of her age.

On the 16th inst. JOHN JACOB, infant son of Mr. Wm. Miller, of Menallen township, aged 11 months.

On the 25th of July, Mr. JOHN LARKIN, of Latimore township, aged 66 years and 6 months.

On the 13th inst. MAGDALENA, daughter of Mr. George H. Binder, of East Berlin, aged 6 years 10 months and 29 days.

In Littleton, on the 13th inst. GRANTVILLE GEORGE, infant son of Mr. David Weikert, aged 8 months.

In Carlisle on the 14th inst. Dr. GEORGE D. FOULKE, in the 69th year of his age, formerly of this county.

At his residence in Beaver county, on the 3d inst. JONAS MITCHELL, Esq., formerly one of the Canal Commissioners of this State, aged 68 years.</